

Typhoon Yanni (14W)

Typhoon Yanni (14W) formed in the Philippine Sea and intensified slowly while moving northwestward. As TY Yanni approached Taiwan, this cyclone intensified to typhoon strength and moved northeastward toward Cheju Island, Republic of South Korea. TY Yanni weakened off the coast of Korea then turned south and dissipated near the Ryukyu Islands in the East China Sea.

A Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued for TY Yanni on 242300Z September. JTWC issued the first warning at 250300Z September when TY Yanni was a 25 kt system moving northwestward. TY Yanni maintained a relatively steady track toward Taiwan and reached tropical storm intensity on 271200Z September. TY Yanni then slowed and began to move northward while continuing to intensify. The cyclone reached typhoon intensity on 280600Z while tracking north toward the Korean Peninsula at 8 kt. On 290000Z September, the cyclone accelerated and reached a maximum intensity of 80 kt.

TY Yanni began to weaken as it moved along the eastern periphery of the mid-tropospheric subtropical ridge and encountered more vertical wind shear. As TY Yanni passed over Cheju Island at 300000Z, it weakened to 55 kt. TS Yanni struck South Korea near Yeosu as a 50 kt system on 300700Z September.

After making landfall, Yanni became an exposed low level circulation. It tracked south-southeastward before dissipating near the Ryukyu Islands. The final warning was issued at 010900Z October.

According to a South Korean News Agency, TY Yanni killed 50 people and forced thousands to flee their homes.

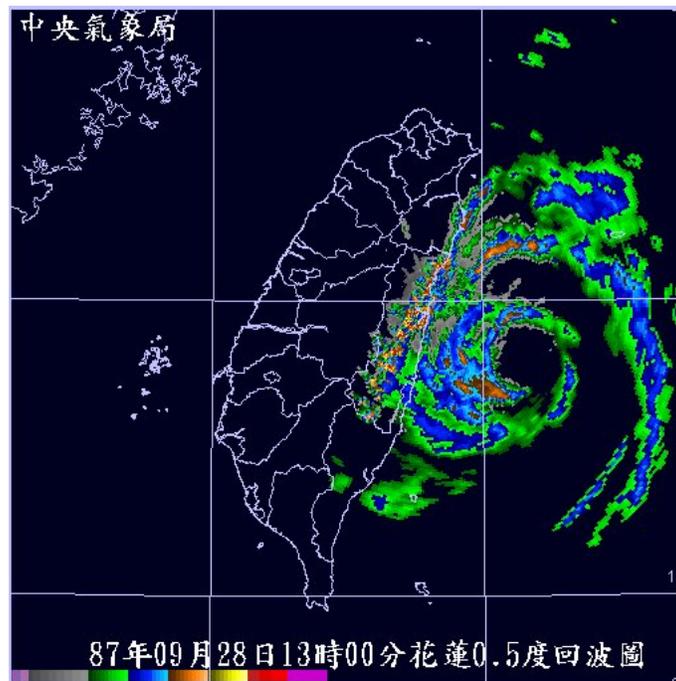


Figure 3-14-1. 2813001Z September Taiwan Doppler Radar depiction of Typhoon Yanni just after reaching typhoon intensity.

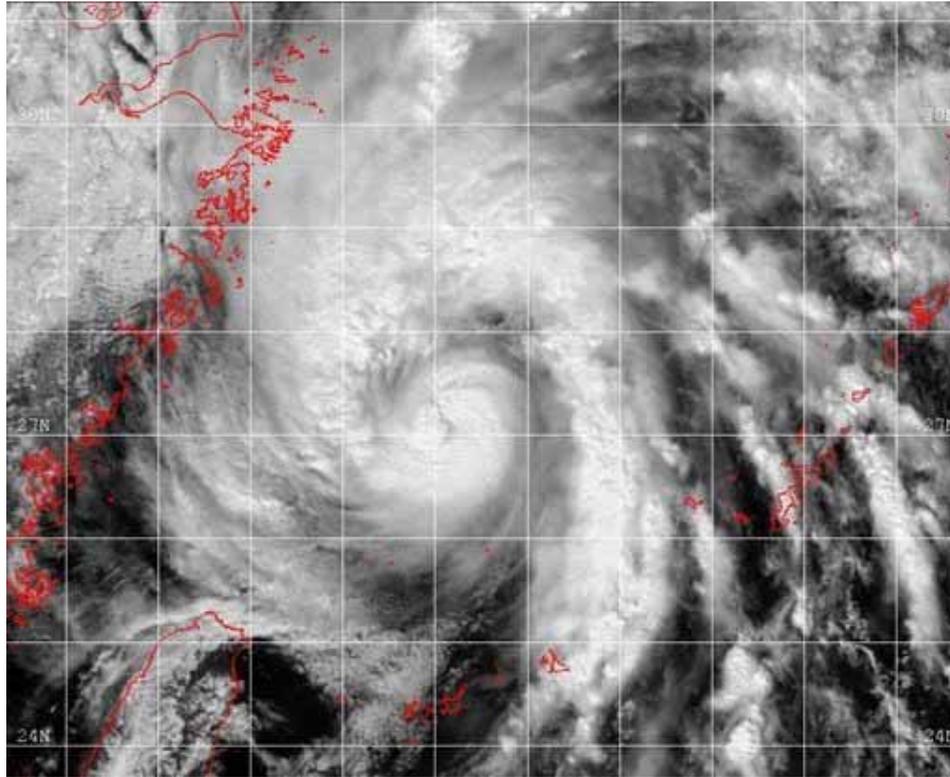


Figure 3-14-2. 280425Z visible satellite image of Typhoon Yanni northeast of Taiwan at it's maximum intensity of 80 kt, courtesy of the Taiwan Weather Agency.

